

Enforcement Statistics

BACKGROUND

The sustainability of coral reef resources is dependent on effective enforcement of existing marine resource regulations, and the development of new regulations where appropriate. The purpose of the following information is to illustrate the comparison between the amount of resources devoted to maritime enforcement and the number of cases the local enforcement authorities have submitted on an annual basis.

Puerto Rico

ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Puerto Rico's Department of Natural Resources and Environment's Maritime Law Enforcement at a Glance¹

Location	Number of Maritime Agents	Number of enforcement boats	Number of Cases Related to All Maritime Laws from Jan - Aug 2002
Piñones (San Juan)	8	2 boats + 1 jet ski	508
Arecibo	14	2 boats (1 functioning) + 1 jet ski	261
Aguadilla	9	2 boats + 1 jet ski	667
Boquerón ² (Cabo Rojo)	37 ²	7 boats	671
Ponce	20	2 boats (1 functioning) + 1 jet ski	95
Guayama	8	1 boat + 1 jet ski	223
Fajardo	19	2 boats	349
Culebra	8	0	86
Vieques	4	1 jet ski	40
TOTAL	81	18 boats + 5 jet skis	2,900

¹Source: Cmdt. Busigo and Sgt. Vega of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment's Maritime Law Enforcement, 8/8/2002

²Includes La Parguera with 2 boats and Guánica with 1 boat

Some enforcement units have a higher work load compared to others. For example, if the workload was divided evenly, each agent in Aguadilla is faced with 74 cases, while each agent in Ponce is faced with 5 in an eight month period.

Enforcement of Puerto Rico's Fishing Law 278^{1,2}			
Location	Number of cases in 2000	Number of cases in 2001	Number of cases in 2002³
Piñones (San Juan)	2	10	25
Arecibo	9	27	24
Aguadilla	8	5	7
Boquerón (Cabo Rojo)	30	16	14
La Parguera (Lajas)	16	4	0
Guánica	6	8	0
Ponce	33	56	14
Guayama	5	2	11
Fajardo	6	12	13
Culebra	no data	no data	2
TOTAL	115	140	110

¹Source: Cmdt. Busigo and Sgt. Vega of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment's Maritime Law Enforcement, 8/8/02

²The number of cases in this table is only a subset of all the maritime case in the previous table.

³The Boquerón data includes La Parguera and Guánica

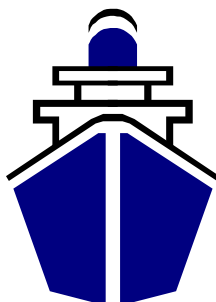
⁴As of July 2002.

BUDGET

Financial support comes from three sources, including the Navigational Commissioner, the Coastal Management Program, and the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER). Roughly \$1.0 million is directed annually to support maritime enforcement.

NOAA CARIBBEAN TASK FORCE

An agreement was reached between NOAA and DNER in 1999 to strengthen enforcement of federal laws, including the Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the Magnuson Stevens Fisheries Management Conservation Act. Nine DNER Maritime Officers formed a select group to support NOAA's law enforcement agent on the island. The nine agents are distributed in or among 4 provinces and work under cover.

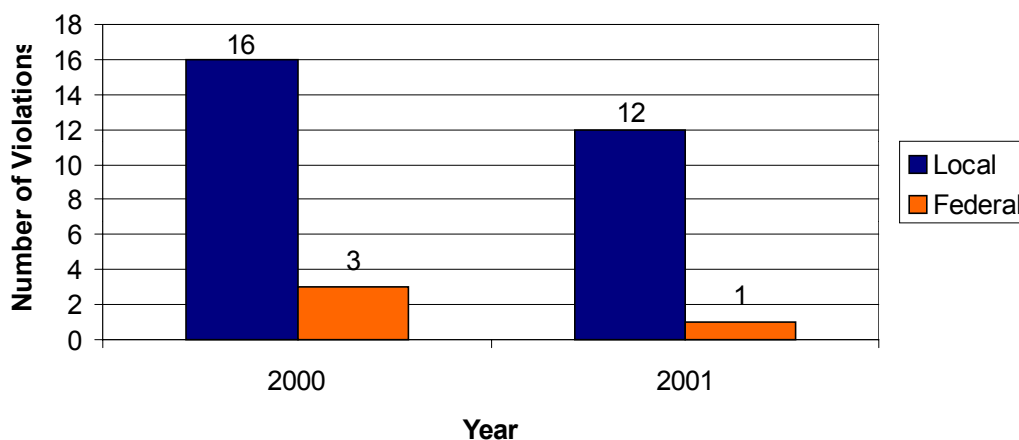




US Virgin Islands

ENFORCEMENT STATS AT A GLANCE

**Number of Local and Federal Fishing Violations in USVI
During 2000 and 2001**



Location	Number of Maritime Enforcement Officers in DPNR	Number of Boats
St. Thomas and St. John	7	4
St. Croix	8	3
Total	15	7

Of the 4 vessels for St. Thomas and St. John, 1 is used for Coastal Zone Management, 2 are used for fisheries enforcement, and 1 is used for miscellaneous needs. St. Croix has the same profile except that the island only has 1 fisheries enforcement vessel.

BUDGET

The annual budget for the Department of Planning and Natural Resources' (DPNR) maritime enforcement for all of USVI in 2000 was approximately \$1.35 million and for 2001 and 2002, equaled \$1.37 million.

